

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention will meet in Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, June 3d, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates for president and vice president at the next election. The Republican electors of the several states, and all other voters, without regard to party, are invited to attend, who are in favor of the elevation and dignifying of American labor, extending and protecting home industry, giving free popular education to the masses of the people, securing free trade and an honest counting of ballots, effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the land by securing national government pledged to these objects and principles, are cordially invited to send for each state four delegates at large, and from each congressional district two delegates.

D. M. SABIN, Chairman.
JOHN A. MARLIN, Secretary.

No dark horses should be trotted in the republican national convention.

As the day pass the indications grow stronger that the democrats will be compelled to go to Gramercy cemetery for a candidate.

A quick and reliable way to kill off a democratic candidate is to induce him to introduce a tariff bill in congress and press a vote upon it.

The time set for the democrats to make a stampede for the woods, is Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, 1884. No postponement on account of the weather.

It has been very wisely suggested that Francis Murphy should have waited until after the democratic convention before he undertook to reform Chicago. After the meeting of that body, the work will have to be done over again.

In a paper on "Abraham Lincoln at Okauchon," to appear in the June Harper, Mr. W. M. Dickson gives an interesting account of old Abe's first meeting with his great war secretary, Mr. Stanton. The latter was then the bigger man of the two, and virtually abowed Mr. Lincoln out of the case he was to argue.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who has been in the senate 17 years and having previously served 12 years in the house, had not missed a roll call during the 29 years of service in Washington until Tuesday last necessarily compelling him to be absent. Mr. Morrill is a thoroughly good senator and an upright man. He never shirks responsibility, and strictly observes the rule of attending to his duties as senator before looking after his own interests.

The republican members of congress should adopt a resolution of thanks to the democratic house for its continued respect for the future welfare of the republican party. By doing nothing during a long session of congress, the democrats have made it comparatively easy for the republicans to win the election next fall. The republican party rises to thank the democrats for their kind regards.

At the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the state, held at Madison this week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand chancellor—W. G. Williams, Milwaukee.
Grand vice chancellor—W. Pratt, Oshkosh.
Grand priest—G. W. Severson, Racine.
Grand inquisitor—Fred Kous, Milwaukee.
Grand keeper of records and seal—L. W. Coe, Milwaukee.
Grand master of arms—W. A. Teal, Eau Claire.
Grand inner guard—W. W. Wyman, of Mondak.
Grand outer guard—M. F. Carlin, of Milwaukee.
Grand trustee, for three years—Wm. Humphrey, of Watertown.

The next session of the grand lodge will be held at Eau Claire, on the second Tuesday of May, 1885.

Mr. Randall and the forty other democrats who voted with him against the Morrison horizontal tariff bill, should come in the republican party and get out of the rats. They have been called "traitors," "wolves in sheep's clothing," "false brethren," and all such names, and some attempt has been made to read them out of the party. They never can do better than to go at once. A democratic protectionist is like a fish out of water in the wrong place. The democratic policy is to crush every member of the party who is not a free-trader; and Mr. Randall and his forty faithful followers, can do no better than get out of the cold by basking in the refreshing influence and glowing enthusiasm of the republican party.

The panic on Wall street is the same old story—too much gambling and not enough honesty. The failure of Grant & Ward, the collapse of the Marine bank, and the closing of the stock exchange, and the suspension of the Metropolitan bank, are the direct causes of heartless greed and unblinking dishonesty. One firm or bank will drag another down to failure, and by the means many honorable firms and trusty banks are pulled down in the general crash. It is a very true saying that tascals are running Wall street. They have done so for years, and are doing so now, and the result of their operations is the general tumble in stock and the failure of banks. The officers of the Metropolitan bank had been speculating too heavily on other people's money. The Marine bank loaned Grant & Ward \$2,000,000, when the bank officers knew it was a crime to loan more than one-tenth of its capital (\$40,000) to any one firm or individual. The more the Grant & Ward firm and the Marine bank are investigated, the stronger grows the conviction that they were swindling institutions. The failure of these affected others, the excitement started, the panic came, and other concerns followed in the wake of the disaster and went under. If some arrests were promptly made, the effect would be very salutary.

In The Smell of His Back.
"Benson's Caprine Porous Plasters cured me of a dull, weary ache in the small of my back."—J. T. 250.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The whirling of time brings about some strange changes in politics, as will be seen by the fact that Mr. Conkling, a bitter enemy of Mr. Blaine, who had not spoken to the Maine statesman for nearly twenty years, will support him for the presidency, instead of Mr. Arthur who belonged with Conkling to the 906. "Me-co" Platt, once hostile to Blaine, and particularly friendly to Arthur, is now hostile to the president and particularly friendly to Blaine, and will support him for president. Collector Robertson, of New York, put in office by Garfield against the mad protestation of Conkling, and kept in office by Arthur when Conkling and Pratt were vigorously attempting to kick him out, is now the political bed-fellow of Conkling and is conspiring to overthrow Arthur and to nominate Blaine!

Four years ago the Chicago Tribune was disgusting in its attacks on Blaine, pronouncing him unfit to serve the people as president. In 1884 the same paper declares him the bright test and most deserving statesman in the country and is working for his nomination. The Tribune likewise endorses the democratic free trade movement, but will support a protectionist for president as against any tariff-reform democrat.

Henry Ward Beecher, who prides himself on being a sort of a free-trader, and abused Morrison's tariff bill, will work for any republican protectionist for president rather than support a democrat.

Snatchpaw papers as the New York Times, the Boston Herald, the New York Evening Post, and the Springfield Republican, all free-trade and tariff-reform journals, supported Morrison's little bill and applauded his efforts, but during the campaign will heartily support the republican nominee who will be a strong protectionist.

That brilliant Iowa congressman, and accomplished scholar and able lawyer, John A. Kasson, was virtually at the head of the free trade movement in his state for many years. He could look upon protection in any other light than a sort of a robbery; but in congress and in every campaign, there is no man in the west who gives the democrats harder blows than Mr. Kasson. Republicanism is his faith, and free trade can go to the dogs rather than the cardinal principles of the party should suffer.

There are other republicans prominent in political circles who are free-traders, but in campaigns they are unflinchingly opposed to any democrat regardless of opinion and conflict of views, would make a break in the republican party, but their hopes have been blasted year after year. The broad intelligence in the republican party makes it independent and increases its strength. There is not a man in the country a pronounced protectionist, who by education is a free-trader, who would support a democratic free-trader under any circumstances.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters seem to hit all cases of catarrhs and biliousness in a most satisfactory manner. Price 25 cents. Sold by Stearns & Baker.

CONJUNCTION NEWS.

A team of horses at Sterling, Ill., was quickly slung to death by a physician, and the driver in the hands of a physician. The flouring-mill of Pollock, Bellamy & Co., of Slater, Mo., valued at \$18,000, was on Tuesday evening destroyed by fire. The railway war at Denver is not enough to attract people to the ticket office. The Missouri river mail, 123 miles, from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., of the collapse of the Northwestern Car company carried down the banking-house of Rice & Whiting, Worcester, Mass., who hold \$17,000 of the preferred stock of the Minnesota company.

Near Connelville, Pa., Wednesday morning, freight train constructed on the Baltimore & Ohio road, collided on a curve with such force as to kill fourteen laborers and injure many more. The tobacco-growers of New England have started a movement to secure the repeal of all internal revenue taxes on their product, and they expect aid from southern and western politicians and tobacco men.

William Scudder, a deputy sheriff of Hastings, Mich., was shot dead by a farmer named Stephen Durfee, whom he attempted to arrest. The murderer escaped in the officer's buggy, and citizens are in search of him.

Work in Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 15.—In the senate, a bill was favorably reported to extend to August, 1885, the time to commence laying ocean cables. A bill was passed to authorize the construction of a pontoon wagon-bridge over the Mississippi, near Dubuque. The bill for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics was taken up, and General Moore moved to amend to have the work performed by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department.

In the house of representatives, resolutions were reported naming McKinley, Burgess, of Detroit; Gilmore, of Cleveland; Clift, of Indianapolis; Watterson, of Columbus; Reister, of Grand Rapids; and Rademacher, of St. Paul, as members of the committee of names to be presented to the pope for a successor to Bishop Dooley.

Young men, middle aged men and old men who suffer from early indiscretions will find Allen's Brain Food the most powerful invigorant ever introduced; once restored from it there is no relapse. Try it; it never fails. \$1.00 for 25. At druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 515 First avenue, New York City.

From Every Point of the Compass.
comes the demand for SOZODONT. Never has such a demand arisen for any article of the toilet. Its most constant patrons are among the sex born to be admired. Good looks, comeliness, beauty fascinate. White teeth do more to augment personal comeliness than any other facial characteristic. The ladies know this, and either to render the claim lasting, or to secure it when wanting, apply SOZODONT, the most effective of tooth preparations. Use it systematically.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

National Anti-Monopoly Convention
Meets and Adjourns.

Butler Nominated on the First Ballot by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

The Platform—Question of Vice President—Virginia and New Jersey Democratic Conventions—Both for Tilden.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The national convention of the Anti-Monopoly party was called to order in Hensley Music hall Wednesday afternoon. The object of the convention, as stated in the call, was to nominate a presidential ticket, the quota of representation being four delegates and four alternates from each congressional district, four from each territory, and four from the District of Columbia, but most of the states were not represented at all, the party having no organization in them.

The delegates began to gather at Hensley hall about 1 p. m., many of them having just arrived in town, as they were coming from all parts of the country, and carrying with them a large number of delegates and alternates. About a dozen women, interested in the suffrage of the sex, were in attendance as delegates. Gen. Weaver, the Greenbacker, appeared in the hall, but took no part in the proceedings of the convention, and the same may be said of the Rev. Dr. De La Matry, the ex-Greenback congressman.

The convention was called to order about 3:30 o'clock by John F. Henry, of New York, chairman of the national committee, who congratulated those present upon having assembled for the first time under the call to nominate a president of the United States. [Applause.] He laid out a program for the day, and urged moderation and wisdom in the deliberations with a view to right these existing wrongs. [Applause.] At the suggestion of the national committee, the first business was nominating for temporary chairman A. J. Strover, of Toledo, Wis.

Mr. Strover was unanimously elected, and took the chair under applause. He thanked the delegates for the honor they had conferred upon him, and said that there were not so many present as he had wished to see, but their number was greater than the number of those present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] Many of them were too poor to attend the gathering, and the great monopolies they had come together to confront had refused them the same rates given to the delegates to the other conventions. He had come there with a purpose. His constituents had sent him here to nominate a president, and he would be ashamed to face them again if he did not do what was best for the country. He thought that before they got through they would see the wisdom of appointing a chief magistrate of the nation. Many there were who liked to air their ideas, and this feeling was likely to turn a too long and tedious platform.

He was in favor of a brief platform of principles. [Applause.] He would embody it as follows: First, that they were opposed to all monopolies; second, that they were in favor of a declaration that all men were equal before the law; [applause]; and they believed that Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts [great applause], was a fearless and independent man, was embodied in his ideas. That was a good enough platform for him. [Applause.] Again he thanked them for the honor conferred upon him. [Applause.]

The call for the convention was read by secretary B. F. Shirley, who, with Secretary Killmer, was chosen temporary secretary. The result of a score of motions and amendments was the appointment of three delegates from each state delegation to act on the committee on credentials, platform, and permanent organization respectively.

These appointments were made on call of the roll of states. Following is that on platform: A. J. Strover, Illinois; C. K. Rankin, Indiana; E. H. Jagger, Iowa; J. F. Croves, Missouri; H. Pratt, Michigan; John Barud, Nebraska; W. H. Shupe, New York; V. J. Blatz, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary Todd, California; W. A. Garrison, Kansas; James A. Baird, District of Columbia; C. H. Leitch, Massachusetts; A. J. Woodworth, Maryland; W. H. Blanchard, Vermont; Ogden Whitlock, Pennsylvania; M. P. Finney, Minnesota; A. J. Grover, Oregon; D. W. Wilson, New Jersey.

A resolution from the executive committee of the New York Anti-Monopoly league was read, which objected to the nomination of a candidate at this time, but proposed to have committees appointed to attend the state conventions, and endeavor to influence the nomination of Anti-Monopoly candidates at those conventions. The resolutions were laid on the table by an overwhelming vote.

The convention then took a recess to await the report of the committee on credentials. Mr. Root, of Nebraska, made a lengthy speech, reviewing the powers of the monopolies. He did not blame them for taking all they could get, but he did blame the people for tolerating it. He was followed by Mr. Fogg, of Michigan, who regarded Ben Butler as the greatest friend of the working people, and said he would be the nominee for the convention. He would be nominated by other conventions, and he believed that he would be the next president of the United States. Mr. Crocker followed. He said that dynamite was the extract of tyranny, and that it might be expected at any time. Dr. Julia C. Rankin, of Milwaukee, said she did not think they could expect their rights until they were willing to accord woman her rights. Gen. Weaver was called for, but declined to speak, as he was not a delegate.

The convention was again called to order. Mr. Post, for the committee on credentials, said that the committee had decided that each delegate would have but one vote, no matter how many proxies he held. A delegate from Maryland submitted a minority report that four votes be allowed to each congressional district without regard to the number of delegates present. This led to a long discussion and met with great opposition. A substitute was offered entitling one delegate when alone representing a state that he be allowed to cast five votes, but this was not to be the congressional district, which was put to a vote and lost by a large majority. A vote was taken and the majority report was adopted.

The following permanent officers were elected: John F. Henry, of New York, secretary; Messrs. Shirley and Killmer, of New York, the chair and called for the report of the committee on resolutions. "Phocion" Howard said that he proposed to forestall any machine resolutions, as was the case in most all conventions, by offering one himself. He wanted to explain that by profession he was a journalist and a Bourbon democrat, as well as an Anti-Monopolist. He then moved that all resolutions presented to the committee on platform should be read to the convention to prevent being consigned to the waste basket. The resolution was overwhelmingly defeated, and the convention adjourned to 3 p. m.

At the evening session Mrs. Todd, of California, advocated the nomination of Gen. Butler, whereupon Dr. Boyd moved that resolution, adopted by the New York Anti-Monopoly League be taken up and passed. A delegate from Illinois wanted the motion tabled. Heated discussion ensued between Dr. Boyd and Mr. Dixon, of Chicago, and others. The resolution was finally placed on the table. Charles H. Leitchman, of the committee on platform, reported the following resolutions: The Anti-Monopoly organization of the

United States, in convention assembled, declare:

1. That labor and capital should be allies, not enemies; and we demand justice for both by protecting the rights of all as against privileges for the few.
2. That corporations, the creatures of law, should be controlled by law.
3. That we propose the greatest reduction practicable in public expenses.
4. That in the enactment and vigorous execution of just laws of rights, equality of burdens, equality of privileges and equality of power, all citizens will be secured in this and we further declare:

5. That it is the duty of the government to immediately exercise its constitutional prerogatives to regulate commerce among the states. The great instruments by which this commerce is carried on are money and the transmission of intelligence. They are now mercilessly controlled by giant monopolies to the impoverishment of labor, the driving out of beautiful corn-land, and the destruction of business security. We hold it, therefore, to be the imperative duty of congress to pass all needed laws for the control and regulation of those great agents of commerce in accordance with the reiterated decisions of the supreme court of the United States.

6. That these monopolies, which exacted from enterprise such heavy tribute have also inflicted countless wrongs upon the millions of the United States, and no system of reform should commend itself to the support of the people which does not protect them who secure its brand by the sweat of their face. Bureaus of labor statistics must be established, both state and national, to arbitrate between the place of force in the settlement of disputes between employers and employed, the national eight-hour law be honestly enforced, the importation of labor under contract be made illegal, and whatever practical reforms may be necessary for the protection of united labor must be granted to the end that until the tariff shall be given that proportion of the profits of the thing or value created which his labor bears to the cost of production.

7. That we approve and favor the passage of an interstate commerce bill, unavailing where it is to be improved by government and to be free.
8. We demand the payment of the bonded debt as it falls due, the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people of their respective states, a gradual income tax and a tariff, which is a tax upon the people, that shall be so levied as to bear as lightly as possible upon necessities, we denounce the present tariff as being largely in the interests of monopoly and demand that it be promptly and radically reformed in the interests of labor instead of capital.

9. That no further grants of public lands shall be made to corporations. All grants made by the government to corporations shall be strictly construed and all land grants shall be forfeited when no bona fide bona strictly complied with. The public lands must be held for homes for actual settlers, and must not be subject to purchase or control by non-resident foreigners or speculators.
10. That we denounce the discriminating of American legislation against the greatest of American industries, agriculture, by which it has been deprived of nearly all means of irrigation, and we demand for the fostering of government and the just recognition of its importance in the development and advancement of our land, and we appeal to the American farmer to co-operate with us in our endeavors to advance the national interests of his country and the overthrow of monopoly in every shape, when and wherever found.

The resolutions were adopted and then nominations were declared in order for president and Mrs. Todd, of California, placed in nomination Benjamin F. Butler, and a dozen others spoke in favor of the general. Mr. Blair, of Vermont, nominated Gen. Weaver. The chairman announced that he had conferred with Gen. Weaver and that the general would under no circumstances accept the nomination if tendered, and that he favored Butler. Mr. Schelling wanted to move if Gen. Butler would accept nomination. C. H. Leitchman said he knew that he would.

The convention soon proceeded to ballot. Butler received the thirty-nine votes of the Illinois and twenty-two of the Michigan delegates, and a total of 105; Thurman seven, and Solon Chas. The nomination of Gen. Butler was made unanimous. The nomination of vice president was relegated to the national committee, which committee was elected and the convention adjourned sine die.

Following is the national committee: Illinois, Dr. J. Waters, Bloomington; Indiana, B. P. Shirley, South Bend; California, Mrs. Marion Todd, San Francisco; Iowa, J. K. Carr, Mount Pleasant; Colorado, Dr. De La Matry; Michigan, William Mills; Nebraska, J. Burrows, Filley; Missouri, J. F. Croves, St. Louis; Pennsylvania, David Kirk, Bradford; John F. Henry, Brooklyn, president; New York, J. E. Dean, Rahway; Wisconsin, J. Ormsbee, Milwaukee; Kansas, W. A. Garrison, Clay Centre; Massachusetts, Chas. H. Leitchman, Marlborough; Vermont, W. H. Blanchard, Bellows Falls; Washington Territory, Samuel C. Davidson, Ellensburg; Minnesota, M. B. Finnegan, Minneapolis.

Dakota Democracy.

FREMONT, D. T., May 14.—The Democratic convention met at 10 o'clock and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Dakota. Nearly all the counties were represented by full delegations. W. T. Love of Dakota county, was made temporary chairman and George Egbert, of Fargo, and C. A. Leitch, of Bismarck, were named as committees on permanent organization reported the following for permanent officers: Chairman, James S. Foster, of Davidson; first vice president, H. O'Neill, of Cass; second vice president, E. G. Smith, of Oakes; secretary, George Egbert, of Cass; assistant secretaries, Jacob Gobbler, of Minneapolis, and F. R. Fulton, of Grand Forks. Six candidates were nominated for delegates to the Chicago convention, and P. M. Zebach, of Boultonville, and Max McCormick, of Grand Forks, were chosen. The convention is still in session and will not adjourn till Thursday. The delegates go unopposed, and it is believed they will be for Tilden and Hendricks.

The platform expresses unqualified approval of the Morrison tariff bill, and urges the national Democratic convention to put in its platform a plank looking to the same end.
NEW JERSEY DEMOCRACY.
TRENTON, N. J., May 15.—The Democratic state convention was held here to select delegates to Chicago. The speakers were Senator McPherson and ex-Governor Bedie. Both speakers nominated the "old ticket"—Tilden and Hendricks—in the course of their remarks, and this part of their speeches elicited warm applause. The resolutions favor the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, demand labor reform, approve civil service reform, endorse the administration of Governor Abbott, and denounce Republican corruption and fraud. The following delegates were elected: District Delegates—First, A. J. Steelman, Daniel Crane, Second, H. B. Smith, R. M. J. Smith, Third, William Ross, G. W. Brown; Fourth, John Carroll, E. Vandervier; Fifth, Carmon F. Randolph, Thomas Fegan; Sixth, William Harrigan, Gottfried Krueger; Seventh, Orestes Cleveland, Martin Stojles. Tilden and Hendricks will have the solid vote of the state.

Penitence & Expiation, opposite postoffice.

X. Brodsky's Arnica Salve.

A PAID OFFER.
The Voltaic Belt Co. of Marshall, Mich., offer to send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic belt and electric appliances on trial, for thirty days, to men, old and young, afflicted with nervous debility, loss vitality, and many other diseases. See advertisement in this paper.

Nothing equals Allen's Bilious Physic in quickly relieving constipation, headache, heartburn and all other bilious troubles. 25 cts, large bottle.—At druggists.

NEW SPRING STYLES!

OF
Wall Papers, Borders, Dados, Center and Ceiling Decorations Generally.
Also a very large assortment of Curtains, Shades, Cloths and Hollands of all colors, and a large assortment of

Brass, Ebony and Walnut Lambrequin Poles

Window Cornices, Curtain Loops, Bands, Fringe Pins, Hooks and Tassels, Curtain Fixtures of all kinds. Line and Ball Cords, Room Mouldings and Picture Hooks, Velvet Easel Frames, Engravings and Pictures generally.

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE

From the finest and most unique mouldings. The headquarters for house decorations, and house furnishing goods generally, is at the old reliable bookstore of

JAS. SUTHERLAND & SONS,
March 1, 1884, - - - East Side of River, Janesville, Wis.

Pitcher's Column!

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

Having secured the agency for the city of

"Janesville,"

For Messrs. Browning, King & Co., 408, 410 and 412 Broom St.

New York, The largest Tailoring Establishment in the World.

We have now open for inspection a full line of samples representing the stock of this "GREAT TAILORING HOUSE" situated in the metropolis of the continent, giving its patrons advantages that cannot be secured in any other way. Gentlemen ordering through us may rely upon accuracy of fit, excellence of workmanship, beauty of outline and finish and ECONOMY IN PRICE. After taking orders for Messrs. Browning, King & Co. for nearly two years, I can safely say to my patrons I guarantee satisfaction in every instance. An early inspection is solicited from everybody. No trouble to show Goods. No sale without entire satisfaction.

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as usual we have the Goods the People Want.

Casoline and Oil Stoves

Adam & Westlake, new Gas Stoves are warranted to do the work of any other, with one-third less cost. Don't fail to see the line before you buy.

Alaska Refrigerators.

"Takeless" ice, keeps a lower temperature with perfectly dry air than any ice ever made. It is crystal clear, sweet and all right. You make a great mistake if you buy any other.

Lawn Mowers.

Pennsylvania and Quaker City Lawn Mowers, have been given first place by all the leading experts and critics. Their simplicity, durability and lightness of draft is unequalled. Sold as cheap as any of the old styles.

Oils.

We sell Toledo Oil Co.'s re-distilled and deodorized Gasoline. Its superior for quality is tested by those who use it. Also Satisfaction guaranteed.

For Sale.

The old property works owned by F. Meyers is for sale cheap for cash. Will sell all or part as the purchaser may desire. Call on CHAS. E. WRAY, 208 Madison street.

Commercial Hotel

Formerly Davis House.
Corner of Academy and Milwaukee streets.
Terms—\$1.00 Per Day
JOHN KENTON Prop.

MERCHANT TAILORING!

We have something to say about it. We are better prepared to do our customers good work and at BETTER PRICES than ever. Having the very BEST WORKMEN and as good a cutter as ever opened a pair of shears, and a better stock to select from, we think we can do more for the trade than ever. If prices and good work have anything to do with it we will give you a benefit such as was never offered in this city before. We do not employ a lot of cheap, inexperienced help, as some of our competitor do. A good tailor is just as necessary to guarantee a good fitting, stylish suit of clothes, as a good cutter. Our workmen are all experienced and practical men, and OUR CUTTER A FIRST CLASS ARTIST. Come and see us and we will do all we advertise, AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

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HEIMSTREET'S DRUG STORE!
Choice Plants
At Heimstreet's Drug Store.

FOR YOUR Dress Goods, Parasols, Millinery!

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GO TO McKEY & BRO.

In our CARPET room we are showing the best line in the city, at the lowest prices.

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PAUMER & STEVENS' DRUGGISTS

Corner Main and Milwaukee sts., Janesville, Wis.

The Spring Trade

is now open, and has commenced in full blast at the

New York Cash Store

M. C. Smith has been receiving the past week, a large and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS and CARPETS

for the early spring trade. Our stock of dress goods is far superior to any stock in this city. Particular attention is called to a large assortment of dress goods, which are selling at 20 cents a yard. No such goods can be found in any other house in Janesville at that price.

Special attention is called to our immense stock of black dress goods, which comprises some of the most elegant goods in the market, also, a splendid line of

Black and Colored Cashmeres!

Ten pieces more of these elegant black silks, this day received, that we are selling at \$1.50, that no one can match

CARPET TRADE.

In carpets, we know competition in this city. We have received, in the past week, an elegant line of patterned of Lowell extra super carpets; no such assortment of these goods was ever shown in Janesville; also, a full line of Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, also, a splendid assortment of Moquette, no such line to be seen in Janesville at any other house. We made the carpet trade pretty warm last spring, this spring we propose to make it red hot.

March 21, 1884.

M. C. SMITH.

